

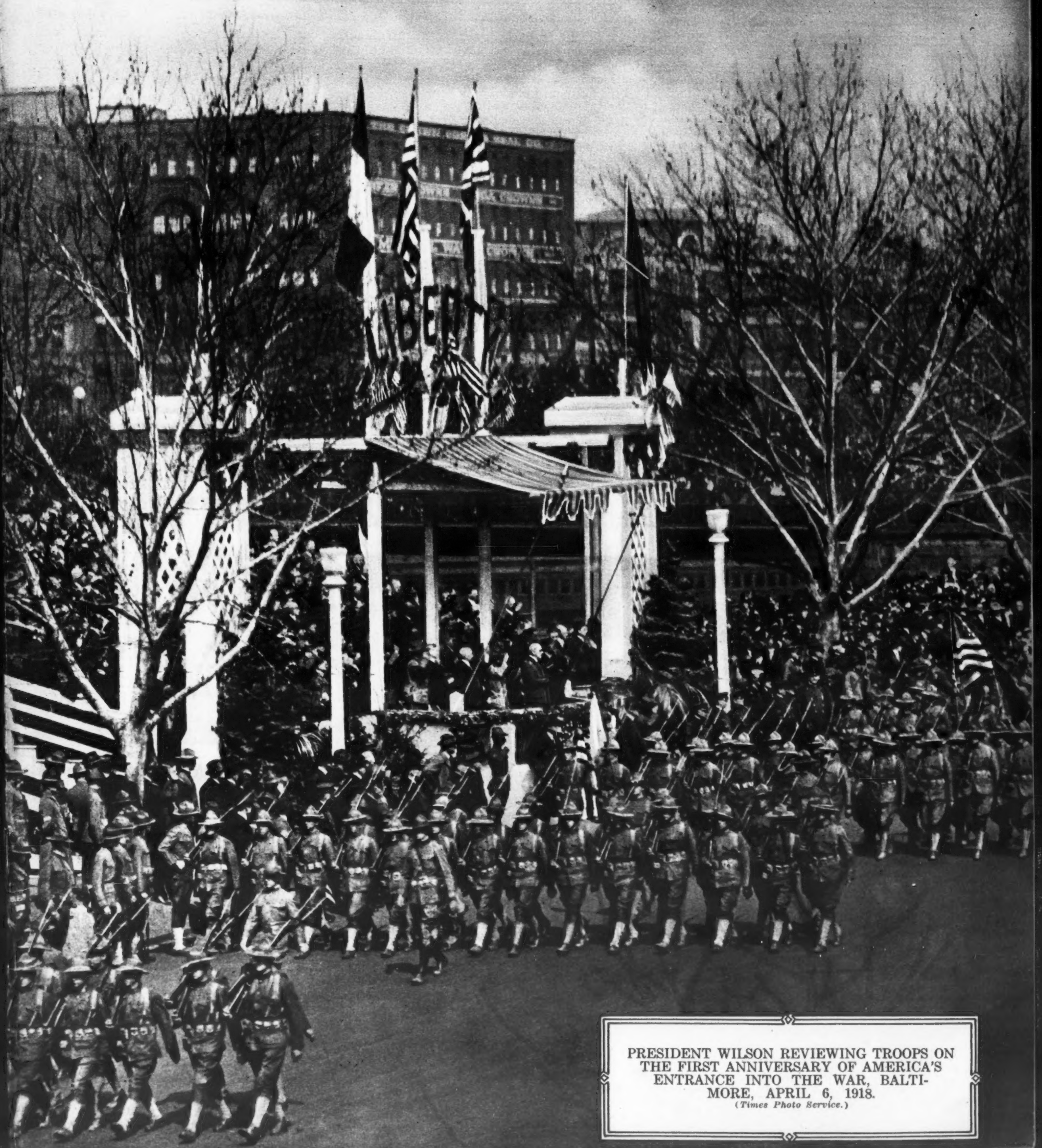
VOL. VII., No. 7. APRIL 18, 1918

PRICE TEN CENTS

MID-WEEK PICTORIAL

An Illustrated Weekly

PUBLISHED BY The New York Times COMPANY



PRESIDENT WILSON REVIEWING TROOPS ON
THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICA'S
ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR, BALTI-
MORE, APRIL 6, 1918.
(Times Photo Service.)

A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



George Creel, Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.
(© Harris & Ewing.)

CHIEF OF AMERICAN PROPAGANDA.

GEORGE CREEL, whose publicity methods have been under the fire of Congressional critics, received his appointment by an executive order signed by President Wilson on April 14, 1917, under which there was created a Committee on Public Information composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian charged with the executive direction of the committee. The President appointed Mr. Creel as civilian chairman of the committee.

The principal publication of the committee is The Official Bulletin, published daily. The committee also publishes pamphlets by leading scholars and historians, a useful little War Encyclopaedia, and other literature designed to educate the nation in regard to American war policy. Information is distributed to the press on behalf of the different departments of the Government along the same lines as newspaper syndicates and private publicity agencies. Photographs and motion pictures illustrating American war activities at home and abroad also come within the scope of the committee's work, as well as speaking campaigns.

Mr. Creel, who directs the multifarious educational and propagandist work of the committee, was before his appointment a newspaper man of varied experience.

* * *



Princes Max and Alexander of Bourbon-Parma, Brothers of the Empress Zita of Austria, Who Are Fighting with the Belgians
Against the Central Powers. (© Underwood.)

ROYAL RELATIVES IN OPPOSING ARMIES.

THE report that two brothers of a Princess of the Austrian House of Hapsburg are enlisted in the Belgian Army to fight against the Central Powers, to whom they are related by blood, suggests a number of curious reflections on the involved and complicated genealogies of the European royal houses. In the case of these two Princes, Max and Alexander are the brothers of a former Princess of the old Spanish-Italian line of Parma whose members once played an important part in the history of Spain.

Princess Zita of the Bourbon branch of this house married Charles Francis, descended from a cadet of the reigning house. Charles Francis, himself a cadet, had to step aside in favor of his brother, the Emperor Francis Joseph. His wife, Zita, and her brothers, now with the Belgian Army, are therefore of no political importance whatever, so far as regards the lordship of any of the present nations. The same applies to the one son of the couple, Francis Joseph Otto.

The present King of the Belgians, Albert, did not descend in direct line from the previous King, Leopold II., (all of whose children were daughters by his Austrian wife,) but was the son of Philip, Count of Flanders, brother of Leopold I. Albert's mother came of the Teutonic house of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and Albert himself married Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Theodore, Duke of Bavaria.

These curious relationships of one royal house to another are the result of the inflexible custom which necessitates continual intermarriage among the members of a limited number of families.

Of the other nations taking part in the war, Rumania and Bulgaria both have royal houses related to the Teutonic lines of Hohenzollern and Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; the present King of Bulgaria, Ferdinand the First (acceded 1908), married another scion of the Bourbon-Parmese line, Mary Louisa.

The German and British dynasties have not been touched upon; but not so very long ago Victoria, daughter of Queen Victoria, married the Emperor whose son is now occupying the throne of Germany.



WITH THE COLORS



Wesley B. Farmer

Robert Albee

John Henry Smith

James Wood

Phinton Moody

Mark Moody

Joe Morrison

Lanette J. Trudland

HELP YOUR COUNTRY BY SAVING. WRITE ON BOTH SIDES OF THIS PAPER

The Men Whose Signatures Are Shown Above Have Learned to Write Only Since Joining the Army. (© Harris & Ewing.)

MONTDIDIER, WHERE THE BATTLE RAGES.

TWENTY-THREE miles south-east of Amiens, and connecting with that city by an important railway, is the little town of Montdidier, now in the possession of the German troops. With a peacetime population of scarcely more than five thousand, this town is of no little strategic value to the forces which have succeeded in occupying it. The railroad from Compiègne to the important city of Amiens passes through Montdidier, and another, terminating in Cambrai, one of the German bases, provides quick communication with the rear.

Montdidier, "the Hill of Didier," according to tradition, received its name from Didier, a Lombard King, who was imprisoned here toward the end of the eighth century. Nearly two hundred years later Hilduin became the first Count of Montdidier.

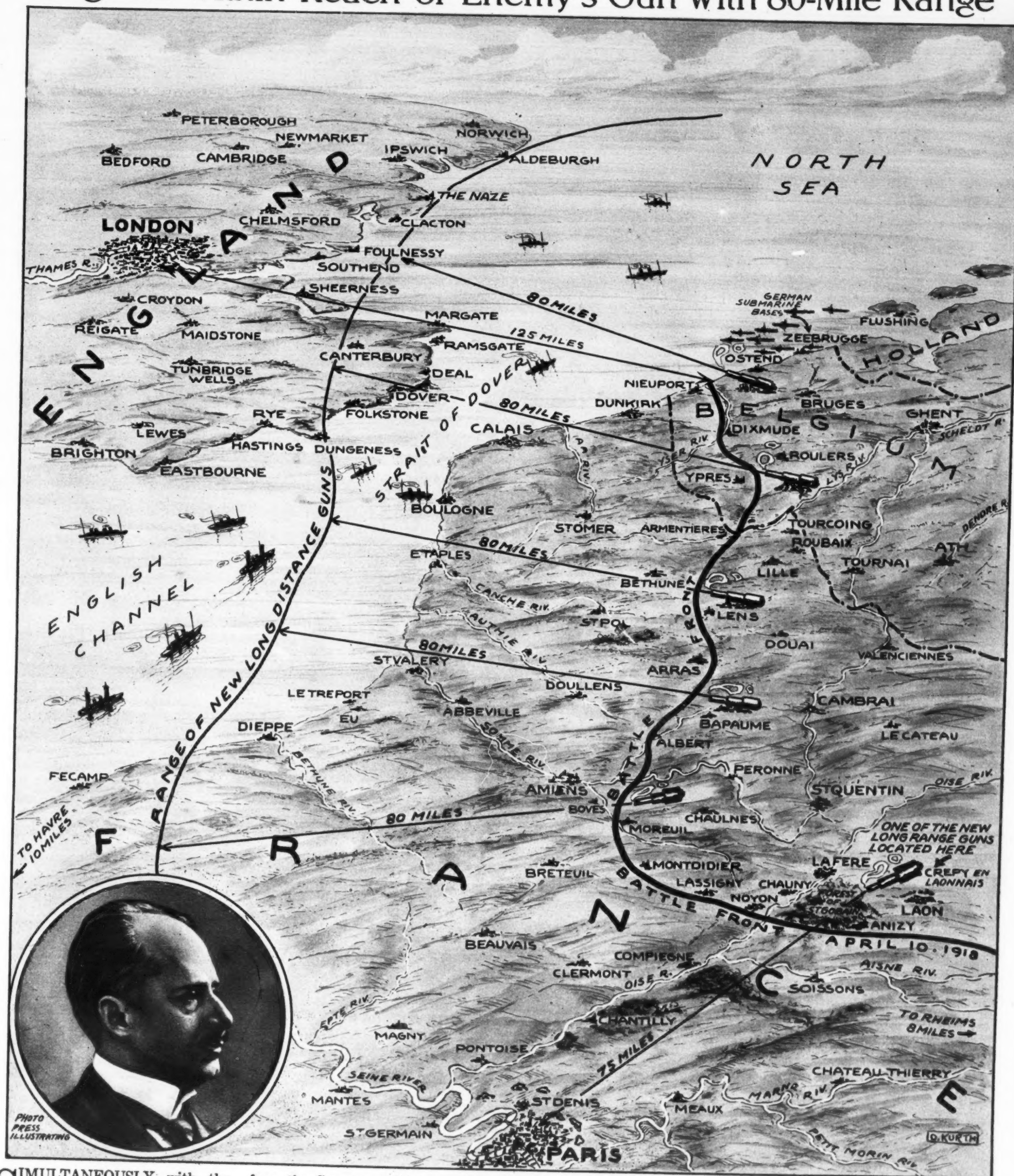
In 1195 Philippe Auguste of France granted the town a charter of liberties, and in the fifteenth century Montdidier, together with Peronne and Roye, formed a distinct government, sustained more or less intact until the Revolution of 1789.

The town, noted for its expert tanning of leather, has a number of charming landmarks, including churches with antique decorations, old law courts and old tapestries, and, by way of anticlimax, a statue erected to the memory of one of its citizens, Antoine Parmentier, who first introduced the cultivation of the potato in France.

ELIMINATING ILLITERACY IN THE ARMY.

ONE of the incidental activities of the new armies is to help in diminishing the amount of illiteracy in the United States. The Secretary of the Interior recently issued a statement that there were far too many people in the country who could not read or write and that there were men called up for service in the draft armies who could not read orders, or understand them. Several thousand such illiterates have actually gone into camp, and one of the first tasks has been to give them enough elementary schooling to make them efficient soldiers. This educational work has been successfully carried out. Illiteracy is not a problem with which the regular army or the navy has had to deal, because the rule has been not to enlist any man unless he could read and write. But with the draft army such a rule would have only meant exemption, and it was decided to call up illiterates like other registrants and then eliminate illiteracy by educational means. In this, as in many other directions, the armed forces of the nation serve as schools and thereby help to make citizens out of men who, whether born in the country or not, have so far not been imbued with the American spirit. The army may be said to be not only a melting pot of the diverse racial elements of our population, but also the mould which forms them into Americans. Quite apart from the results obtained in the special training institutions connected with the armed forces of the nation, military service includes part of a general education.

England Within Reach of Enemy's Gun With 80-Mile Range



SIMULTANEOUSLY with the opening of the German offensive on March 21, 1918, the world was amazed to hear that Paris was being bombarded by German guns at a distance of 75 miles. It was soon discovered that these guns were somewhere in the vicinity of the Forest of St. Gobain, and on April 9 it was announced that the exact location was the village of Crepy-en-Laonnais, 75 miles northeast of Paris and five miles northwest of Laon. The complete range of the new gun is a little longer, about 80½ miles.

The above map has been drawn to show the different points not only in France, but also in England, that could be reached by the new guns

from the German positions on the western front. It will be observed that the important waterway, the Strait of Dover, could be completely covered and transports between England and France endangered. Parts of the North Sea and the English Channel are also within range, as is Dover, one of the principal harbors used by the British Navy.

The inventor of the new gun is Professor Fritz Rausenberger, co-director and manager of the Krupp works and builder of the famous 42-centimetre cannon. (His portrait is inset in the map.) Rausenberger, the news dispatches say, assisted personally at the firing of the first shots on Paris. The gun itself is so far a mystery to artillery experts

outside Germany, and there are many theories, some very fanciful, of how a shell can be thrown 80 miles. The point remains that it is possible to do damage at this distance, and that in demonstrating this fact Rausenberger has proved he could carry out his ideas.

More than two years ago he declared that artillery so large and powerful that it would be possible to bombard England from the Continent would be the certain product of the near future. The day of flat trajectory pieces was past, he said, and mortars and vertical shooting artillery would be in increasing demand, because the nature of modern warfare had almost done

away with the necessity of shooting horizontally, it being possible to reach horizontal trench lines only by shots from cannon shooting vertically.

Modern artillery, notwithstanding its tremendous strides, Rausenberger added, had in no wise reached the limits of its possibilities either in effectiveness or in carrying power. The cannon of the future would be able to penetrate the strongest fortified shelters and nullify "England's shimmering ocean armament, the old proud wall which for centuries has protected it from the Continent."

The above map shows how near fulfillment this prophecy has now come.

Glimpses of the Life of American Troops in France



AN AMERICAN FIRST AID STATION IN A DUGOUT IN THE TRENCHES. ONE OF THE MEN OF THE MEDICAL SQUAD HAS HIS STRETCHER IN READINESS.



ABOVE — TRENCH MORTAR DRILL. SWABBING OUT THE MORTAR AFTER FIRING.

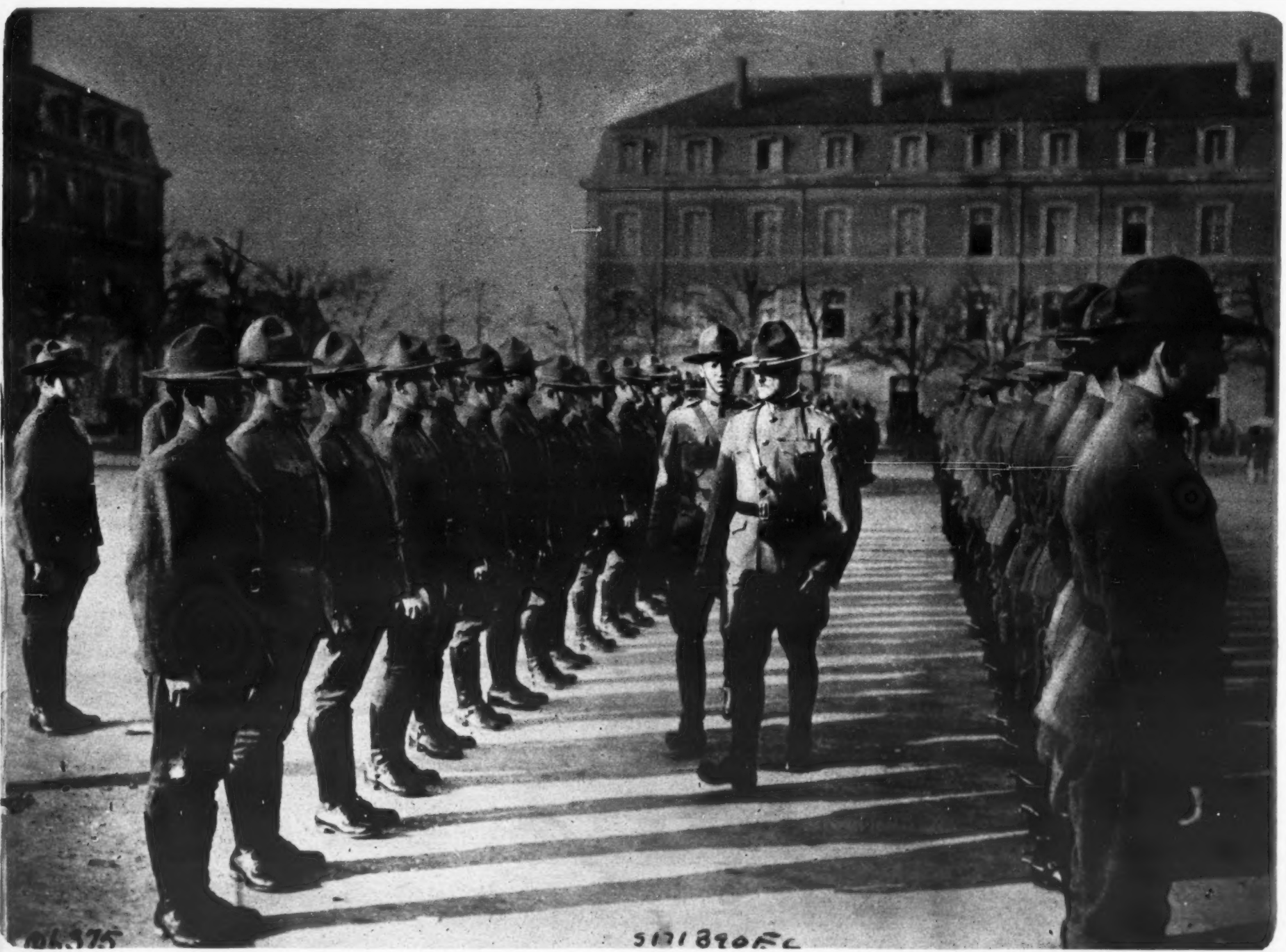


AT LEFT—MEN OF A FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY CLEANING THEIR BOOTS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT.

As Recorded by the Official Camera Men

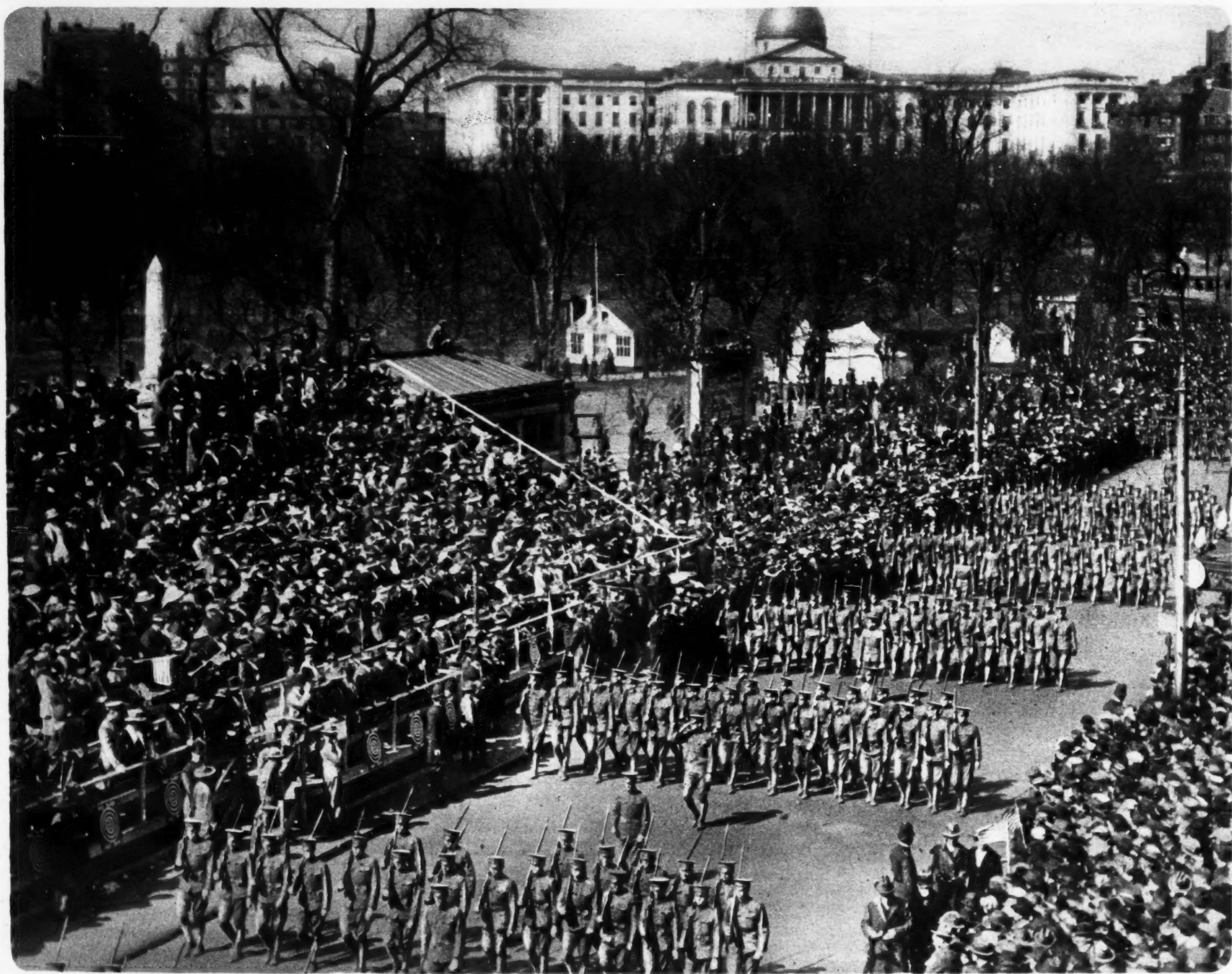


♦ A SCENE TYPICAL OF THE STREAMS OF AMERICAN TROOPS PASSING THROUGH FRENCH TOWNS AND VILLAGES ON THEIR WAY TO THE FRONT. ♦



♦ GENERAL PERSHING INSPECTING SOME OF THE NEWLY ARRIVED TROOPS ♦
(Photos © Committee on Public Information.)

Popular Demonstrations at the Opening of the

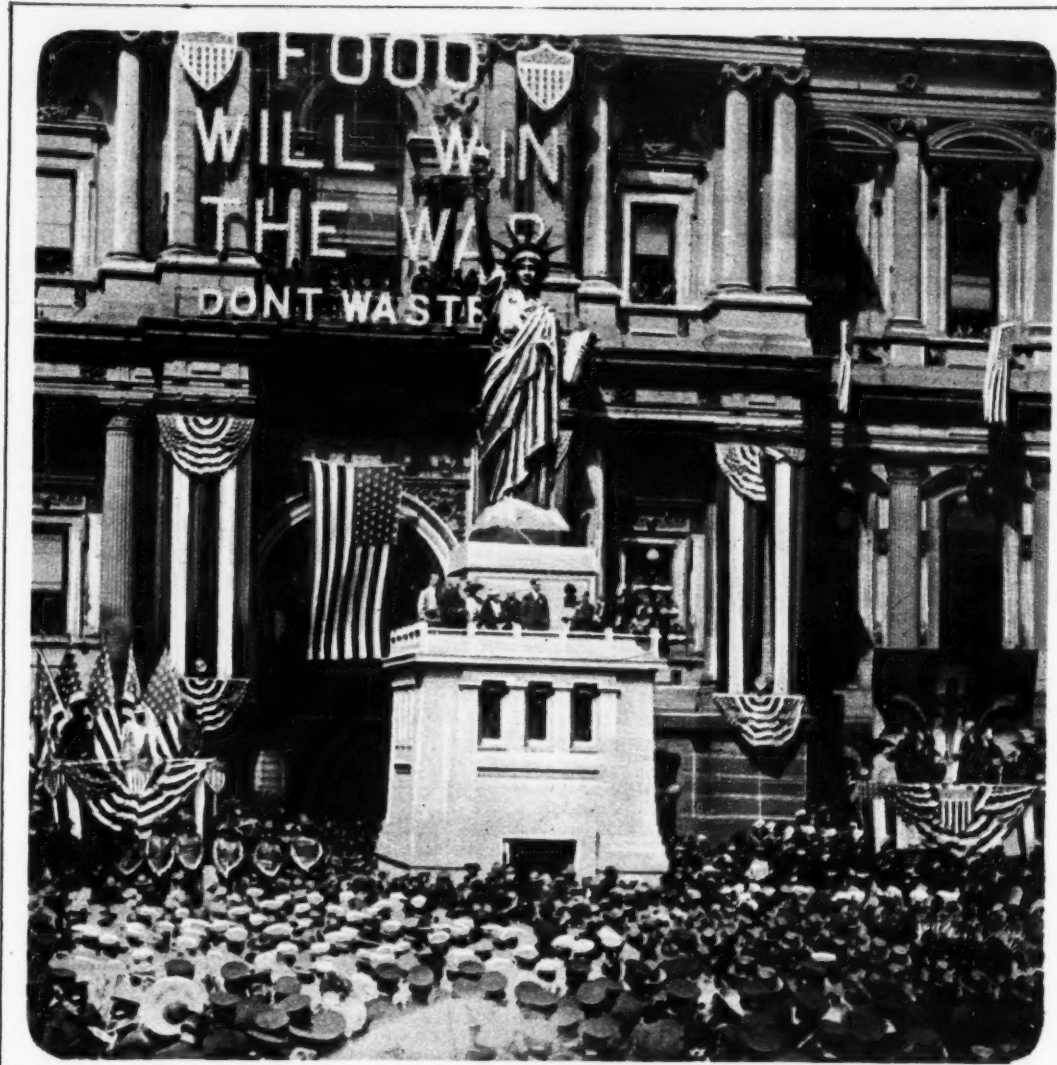


THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY REGIMENT IN THE BOSTON LIBERTY LOAN PARADE IN WHICH 80,000 MARCHED.
(© Underwood.)



A LIBERTY LOAN RALLY OUTSIDE THE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NEW YORK CITY.
(© International Film Service.)

Campaign for the Third Liberty Loan, April 6, 1918



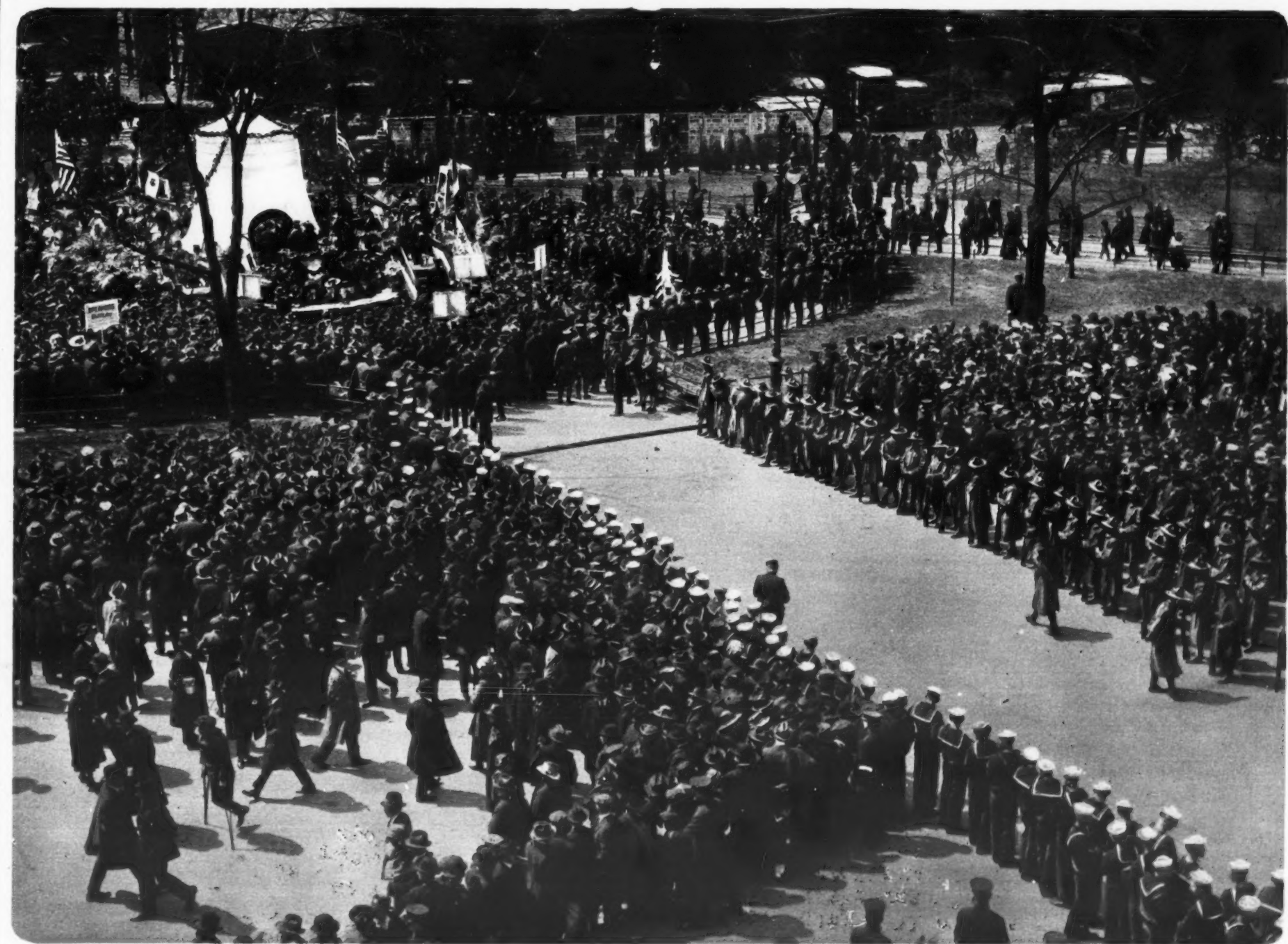
MR. McADOO, SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, SPEAKING FROM THE LIBERTY STATUE, OUTSIDE THE CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

(Photo Underwood.)



A POSTER, 90 FEET LONG AND 28 FEET HIGH, BEING UNVEILED AT THE SUB-TREASURY, NEW YORK CITY.

(© Underwood.)



GENERAL VIEW IN FRONT OF THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK CITY, AT THE OPENING OF THE LIBERTY LOAN CAMPAIGN.

(© Underwood.)

AIRPLANE VIEW OF GERMAN DEPOT

This unusual photograph taken from an airplane at a low altitude shows a German concentration point behind the fighting front.

As such depots are carefully guarded against aerial observation, it is rare to obtain photographs of them. The numbers on the photograph indicate:

1. Trains running on newly laid tracks.
2. Piles of supplies.
3. Rolls of barbed wire.
4. Piles of barbed wire supports.
5. Steel roofing for dugouts.
6. Site of railroad station before it was destroyed by French artillery. Note the immense shell craters.
- 7, 8, 9, and 10. Remains of tracks of old railway.
11. Perishable supplies covered with tent cloth.
12. Battery of anti-aircraft guns and dugouts for gunners.
13. Commander's post.
14. Ammunition park.
15. Main road.

The little specks indicate German soldiers.

(© International Film Service.)



Armentieres Again Under the Fire of German Guns



♦ A MAIN STREET IN ARMENTIERES AS IT IS TODAY. BRITISH SOLDIERS ARE BEGINNING TO CLEAR AWAY THE WRECKAGE. ♦



♦ BRITISH SOLDIERS REMOVING STATUES FROM A CHURCH IN ARMENTIERES TO PREVENT THEIR DESTRUCTION BY ARTILLERY FIRE. ♦

Armentieres, which has figured largely in the fighting on the western front, was again the scene of warfare when the Germans developed their new offensive by bombarding on April 9 the eleven-mile

sector held by British and Portuguese troops between La Basse Canal and Armentieres and delivering heavy attacks on those positions. This region, really a part of Flanders, is absolutely flat. Along the north-

ern side of the salient the British line is more or less guarded by the river Lys, which runs through Armentieres, and on the south side La Basse Canal performs the same function. The nearest central point

of value which the Germans could occupy in this region is Bethune, where a line of broken hills stretches out westward; and the Germans would have to advance six miles to effect this purpose.

(British Official Photographs from Underwood & Underwood.)

Sidelights on Wartime Activities of the German People as



GERMAN TROOPS WATCHING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS DANCING.



GERMAN AND RUSSIAN SOLDIERS SINGING TOGETHER.



FRATERNIZATION between soldiers of opposing armies has been urged by the Bolsheviks as one of the methods of bringing about peace and uniting the workers of all nations under the banner of international revolutionary Socialism. With the overthrow of authority in the ranks of the Russian armies after the Revolution the idea was put into practice with the results we now know; and on this page we see some of the ways in which Russian and Teutonic troops amused themselves on the Eastern front. Although not carried out according to any preconceived plan, as in the case of the Russians, the first cases of fraternization in the present war occurred in December, 1914, when British and Germans at certain points on the Western front celebrated Christmas together.

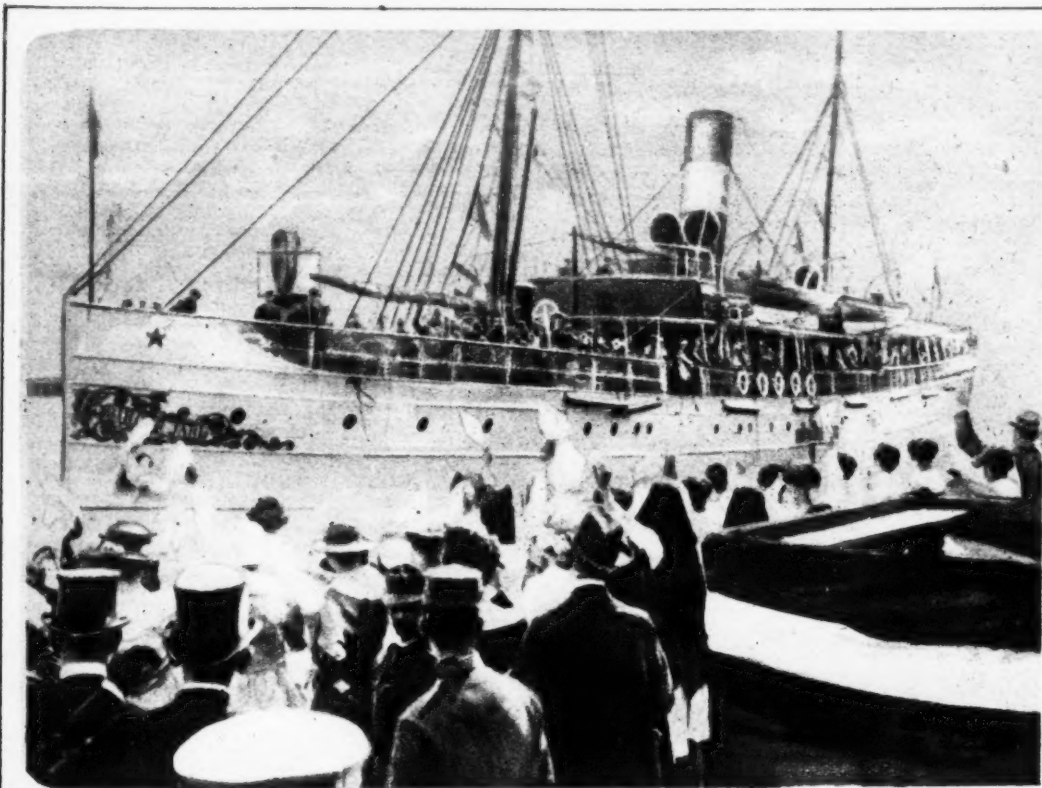


ABOVE—A GERMAN BAND PLAYING AT THE MEETING POINT BETWEEN THE FRONT LINE TRENCHES OF THE GERMAN AND RUSSIAN ARMIES.



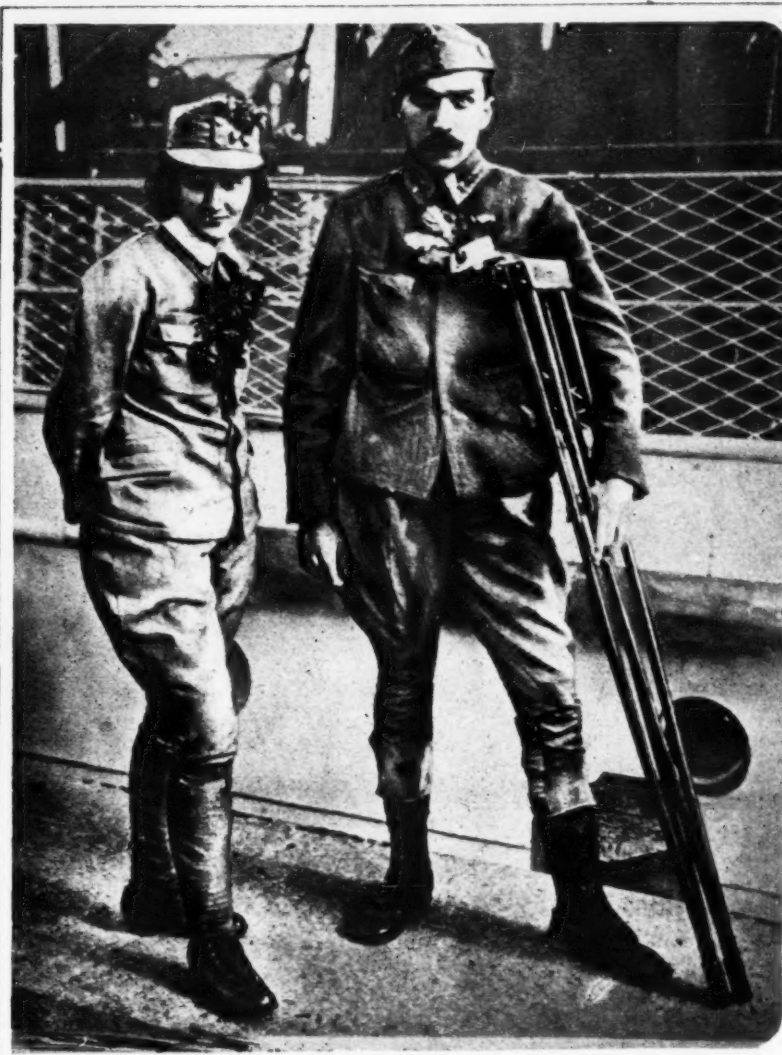
AT LEFT—AUTOMOBILE BELONGING TO THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF SOMEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT. THE OCCUPANTS OF THE CAR ARE WEARING THE GERMAN TYPE OF GAS-MASK.

Seen in Their Own Illustrated Newspapers and Periodicals

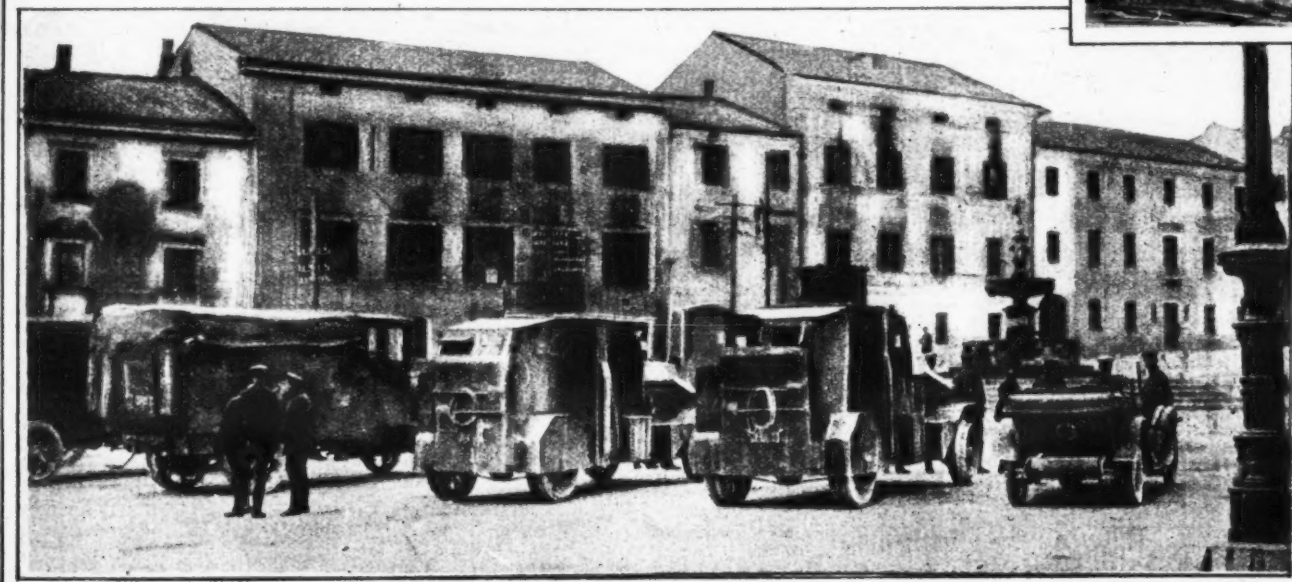


One of the first proceedings after the signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was the exchange by way of Sweden of certain prisoners of war between Germany and Austria-Hungary on one side and Russia on the other. The above photograph shows the arrival of a Swedish

Steamer at Sassnitz, Germany, with disabled German and Austro-Hungarian soldiers who had been in Russian prison camps. The majority of the Teuton prisoners taken by Russia are still in that country and, it is reported, would prefer to stay there.



AUSTRIAN GIRL, ONE OF THE FIRST PRISONERS EXCHANGED BY RUSSIA.



THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPH TO REACH AMERICA OF THE NEW GERMAN ARMORED CARS EQUIPPED WITH MACHINE GUNS WHICH WERE USED IN THE INVASION OF ITALY.

DURING the last year very few German newspapers and periodicals have reached America, but recently a number were received in New York; and very interesting they have proved by reason of the sidelights they throw on life in Germany in war time. There are, naturally, no indications in these illustrations of the hardships suffered by the people, since every effort is made to prevent the outside world from learning how acute is the distress and how deep the discontent which now are the chief features of German life and which have caused the war chiefs to make a last desperate effort to save the autocracy by securing a military decision on the Western front in a great new offensive.



GERMAN INFANTRY WITH BAYONETS FIXED AND IN FULL STORMING EQUIPMENT WAITING IN A BOMB-PROOF DUGOUT FOR THE SIGNAL TO ATTACK.



A BERLIN STREET SCENE—AN ELEPHANT HAULING A COAL WAGON.

The Training Camp of the 80th (National A



*Panoramic Photograph of Camp Lee Taken During a Review of the 80th
Cronkhite, and*

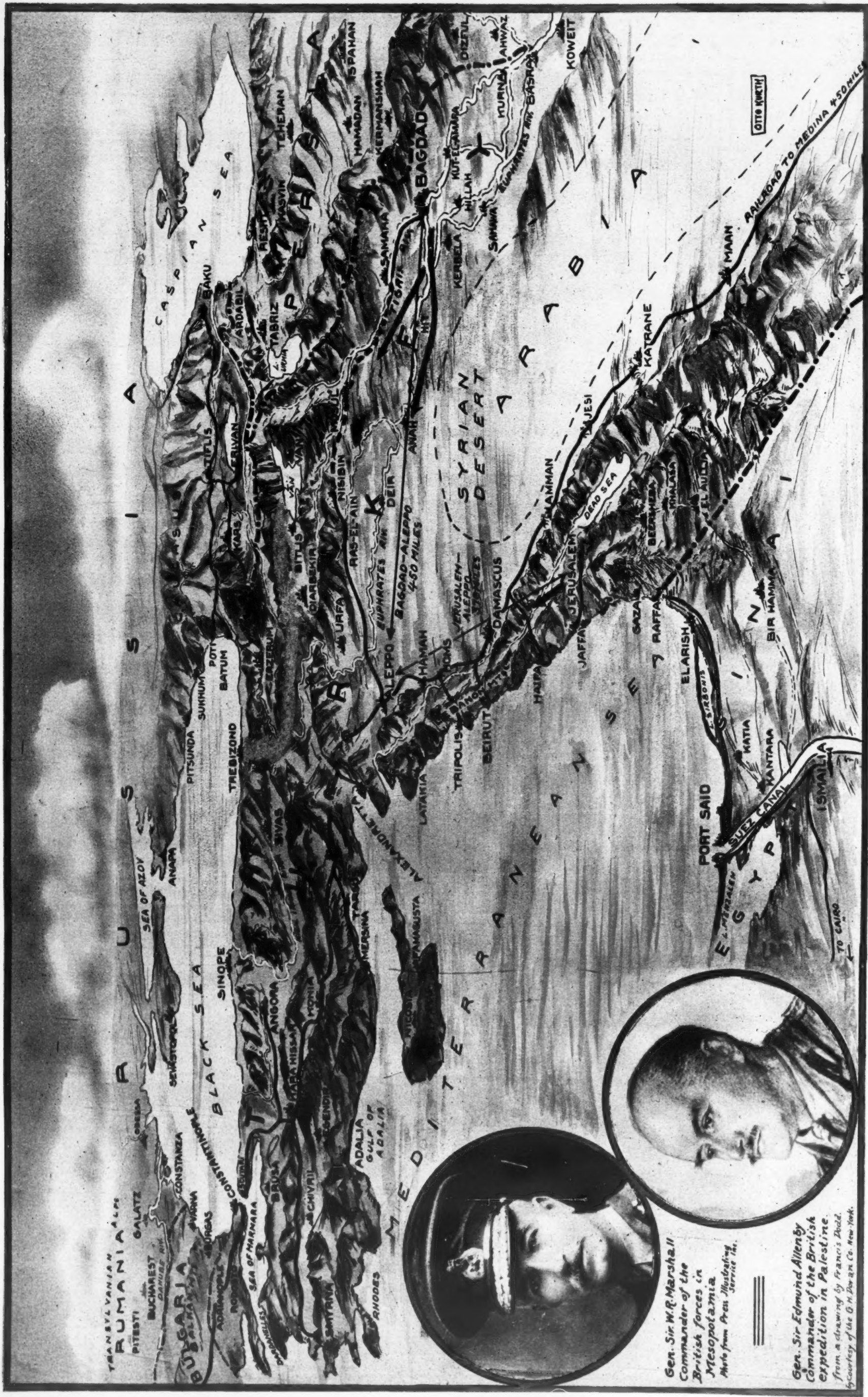
(The panoramic effect may be obtained by pasting the three sections together end to end.)

00012

nal Army) Division at Petersburg, Virginia



y of the 80th Division by Its Commanding Officer, Major General Adelbert
onkhite, and His Staff



Gen. Sir W.R. Marshall
Commander of the
British forces in
Mesopotamia.
Photo from Press Illustrating
Service Ltd.

Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby
Commander of the British
expedition in Palestine.
from a drawing by Francis Dodd.
by courtesy of the G. H. Doran Co. New York.

The above map illustrates the steady progress which the British expeditionary forces in Palestine and Mesopotamia have been making. The expedition in Palestine is under the command of General Sir Edmund Allenby, while that in Mesopotamia is led

by General Sir W. R. Marshall, who succeeded General Maude on the latter's death. There is some speculation as to whether the two forces will not ultimately converge in a combined advance against the Turks, and endeavor to drive them back into Anatolia.

The cessation of military operations by Russia has destroyed, temporarily at least, the hope of drawing a line right across from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea, and thereby erecting a barrier against a Teuto-Turkish advance on Persia and India.

The British Advance in Turkey's Asiatic Possessions



THE MAYOR OF JERUSALEM (CARRYING A CANE) WITH THE WHITE FLAG PARTY WHICH SURRENDERED THE HOLY CITY. THEY WERE MET BY THE TWO BRITISH OUTPOSTS SHOWN IN THE PICTURE.

(© American Colony Photographers.)

The photograph on this page shows the actual act of surrendering Jerusalem on Dec. 9, 1917. The formal surrender, which was marked by the entry of General Allenby into the city itself and the reading of proclamations, did not take place till the following day, Dec. 10. The raising of the white flag is the customary sign of surrender on land or sea, and is

usually only the preliminary, as it was outside Jerusalem, to the definite settlement of all details of taking possession. The first members of the attacking army to encounter the white flag party were outposts, who did nothing more than lead the Mayor and his companions to the camp of the commanding officer. Arrangements were then made by General

Allenby for his formal entry and for the future control of the city. This historic event has already been described. Jerusalem is now under a British military Governor, while the main body of the British expedition has continued its northward march, capturing Jericho and driving the Turks before them with little resistance. Damascus is the next important

centre on the line of the British advance; but it seems that the crux of the campaign will come when an attempt is made against Aleppo, which is an important concentration point of the Turkish army under its German leaders. If, as is usual, the summer heat causes a suspension of military operations, it is unlikely that the British will now advance much further beyond the point shown on the map on the opposite page.



The two photographs on this page contain in their vivid contrast one of the most striking chapters in the history of the world. The picture above shows a British guard outside the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem; that below, Turkish troops outside the sacred building before it came into the possession of Christians with the capture of Jerusalem by the

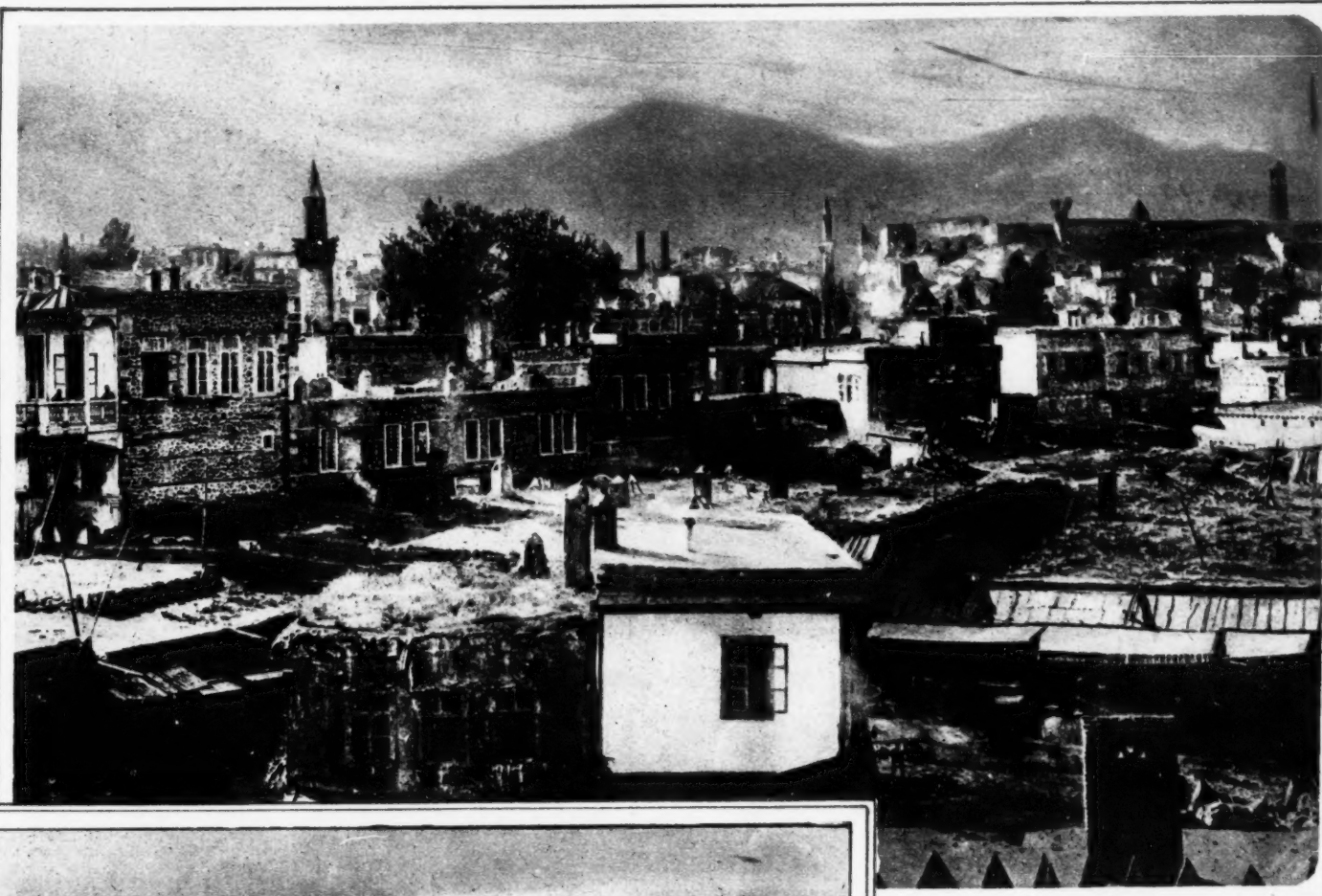
British expedition last December. The first of the two photographs was taken at the moment when the guard is changed, a ceremony which is being watched with considerable interest by the priests in the background. What the crusaders vainly tried to achieve centuries ago has been one of the most important accomplishments of the British army in the war.

(British Official Photograph and Press Illustrating Service.)



STEADY progress has been made by both the British expeditions in Palestine and Mesopotamia. In regard to operations in Palestine the British War Office says that on March 30 raids east of the Jordan, directed against the Hedjas Railway, were successfully accomplished and several miles of the railway track with culverts and an important bridge were demolished. There was some fighting in and about the village of Amman. The British captured several hundred prisoners, four guns, several machine guns, and a number of motor lorries.

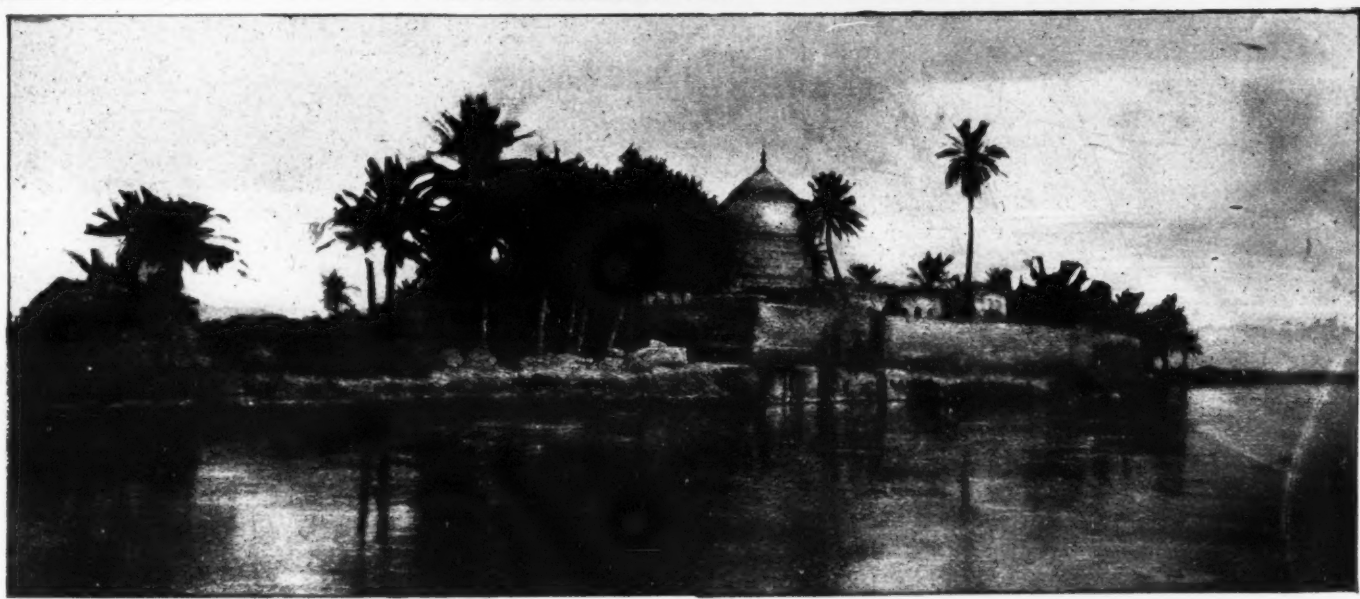
Official reports relating to the expedition in Mesopotamia show that on March 26 a highly successful operation was carried out by the British troops operating on the Euphrates northwest of Hit, which resulted in the capture or destruction of virtually the entire Turkish force in that area. Among the 3,000 prisoners were a divisional commander,



GENERAL VIEW OF ERZER-
OUM, THE CAPITAL OF
TURKISH ARMENIA.
(Photo Underwood & Underwood.)

two regimental commanders, about 200 other Turkish officers, and some German officers and men. There was also a large amount of booty. The British pursued the remnants of the Turkish force beyond Haditah, 45 miles northwest of Hit.

This success was rapidly followed up and on March 30 it was reported that the British had advanced beyond Anah, 83 miles northwest of Hit and increased the number of prisoners from 3,000 to 5,000 besides capturing large depots of war material.



MONUMENT OF THE JEWISH PROPHET ESRA ON THE TIGRIS RIVER NEAR BAGDAD.



WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITION IN MESOPOTAMIA—SUPPORTS WAITING TO REINFORCE CAVALRY WHICH IS IN ACTION.

(British Official Photograph.)



BRITISH INDIAN LANCERS ADVANCING ACROSS THE MESOPOTAMIA DESERT



TURKS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH PASSING THROUGH
NEW STREET, BAGDAD.

(British Official Photograph.)



BRITISH TROOPS RESTING
IN MESOPOTAMIA.

(British Official Photo.)

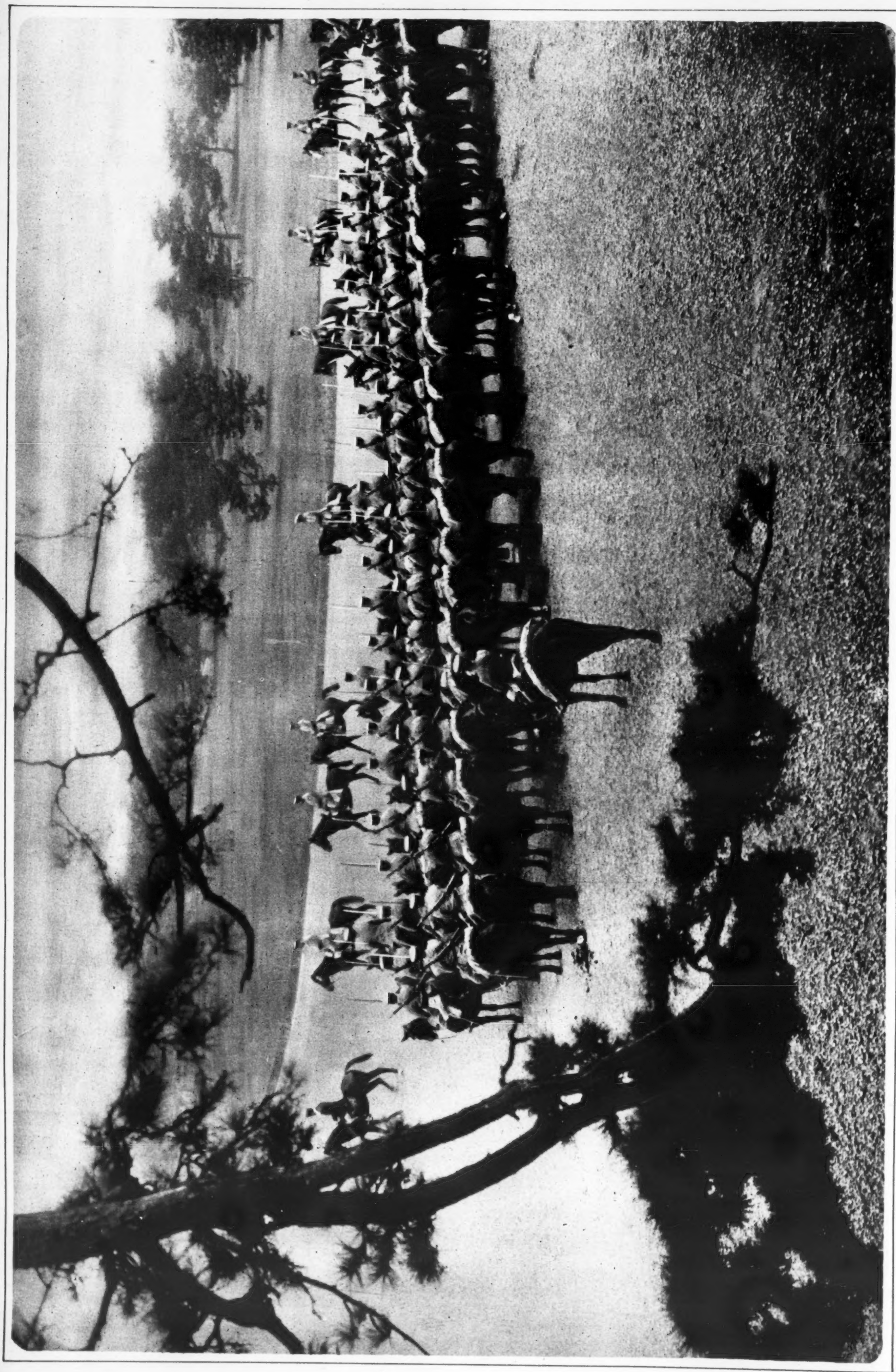
BRITISH successes in Mesopotamia, whereby an enormous territory has been wrested from Turkish dominion, have forced the German to abandon their designs on the Persian Gulf by way of the Berlin-Bagdad line, and direct their attention to a new scheme made possible by the cessation of military operations by the Russian armies which, at one time, it was expected, would form a junction with the British forces. The new German project is known as the Berlin-Batoum-Baku-Bombay line, and is linked up with the Turkish dream of

holding sovereignty over all the Mohammedans from Gibraltar across North Africa and Turkey to Arabia, the Caucasus, Persia, Central Asia, Afghanistan, India, and so to the Pacific Ocean. That the British Government is alive to the new menace is seen in the telegram, published April 7, 1918, from Premier Lloyd George to the Viceroy of India in which an appeal is made to the Indian people to redouble their efforts to resist the intention, "now transparently clear," of the rulers of Germany to establish tyranny over Asia as well as Europe.



TURKS TAKEN PRISONER BY THE BRITISH IN MESOPOTAMIA WAITING AT AN ADVANCED DEPOT
TO BE EMBARKED FOR BASRA.

(British Official Photograph.)

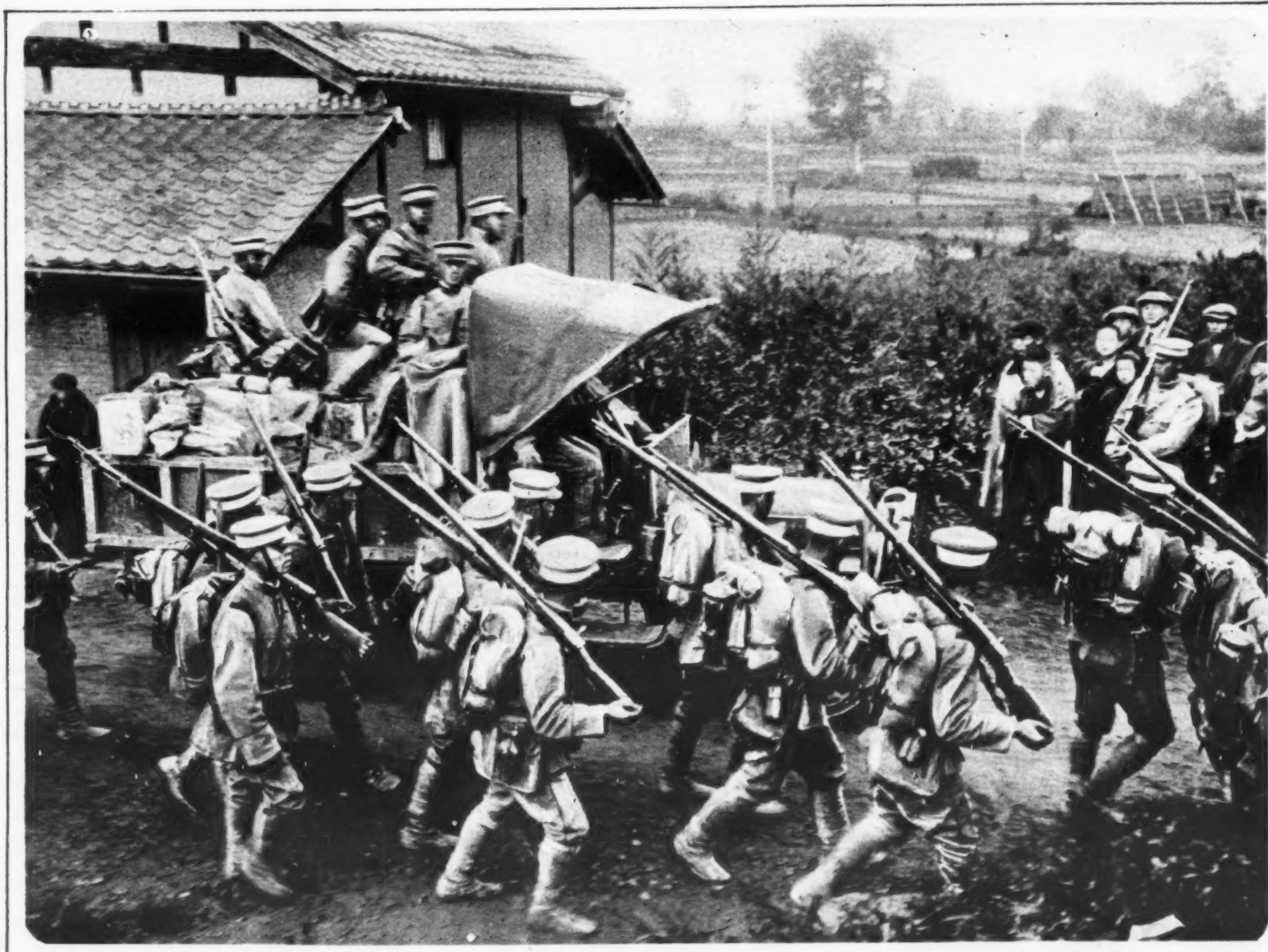


AN EXAMPLE OF JAPANESE PHOTOGRAPHIC ART—THE MIKADO'S CAVALRY AT A REVIEW

The Landing of Japanese Troops at Vladivostok



◆ A DEMONSTRATION BY RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARIES IN CIVILIZATION STREET, VLADIVOSTOK. ◆



◆ JAPANESE TROOPS GUARDING AND TRANSPORTING AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT ◆

FOR the purpose of protecting life and property a small armed force was landed at Vladivostok from Japanese cruisers in the harbor of that port. "This action," the announcement added, "was taken following an invasion of a Japanese office by five armed Russians, who, upon being refused money, which they demanded, opened fire, killing one Japanese and seriously wounding two others." Private messages received in Tokio alleged that anarchy was on the increase throughout Russia, the propertied classes gradually losing their rights and their property being confiscated. Another statement said that the Bolshevik authorities had occupied the Government offices and banks at Vladivostok, and that the Entente Powers had accepted their promise to protect life and property, especially the immense supplies destined for the Russian army.

(Photos © K. Adachi.)

Our Nation's Roll of Honor



Private Russell A. Murr, Infantry, killed in action, March 1. His home was at Napa, California.



Sergeant Joseph P. Chaisson, Infantry, killed in action, Feb. 24. He came from Derby, Me.



Private Edward B. Crane, Infantry, died from gunshot wound, Feb. 24. He came from Malden, Mass.



Corporal Eph. Boggs, Infantry, killed in action, March 2. He came from Red Jacket, W. Va.



Private Mathew Brew, Machine Gun Battalion, killed in action, March 1. His home was at Fayette, N. D.



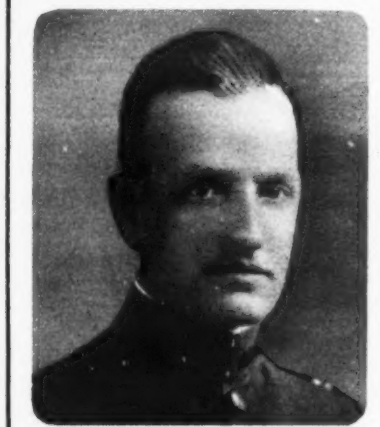
Lieutenant Marcus A. Jordan, Aviation Section, died from injuries received in airplane accident in Italy. He was well known in Washington society. (© Harris & Ewing.)



Private Harry J. Henry, Infantry, killed in action, March 1. His home was in Indiana.



Private Walter L. Whittington, lost in the sinking of the Tuscania. He came from Sherman, Texas.



Private Philip K. Lighthall, lost in the sinking of the Tuscania. He came from Syracuse, N. Y.



Corporal Edwin V. Sullivan, Infantry, killed in action about March 7. His home was in Brooklyn, N. Y.



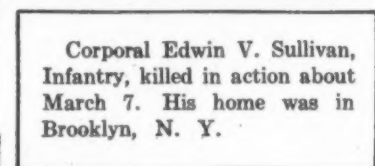
Private Fred M. Lintow, lost in the sinking of the Tuscania. His home was at La Moine, Cal.



Private Sid Coleman, Infantry, died as a result of enemy's gas, Feb. 26. He was 23 years old and came from Arkansas.



Private Harry V. Garman, Infantry, killed in action, Jan. 21. His home was at Catawba, Va.



Private Julius Notkowitz, Aero Squadron, lost in the sinking of the Tuscania. His home was in New York.



A Flashlight on Some Aspects of the War



Cannon, Made by France for Use by the American Army, Being Hauled by Motor Trucks from St. Cloud, Near Paris, to an American Artillery Camp. (© Committee on Public Information.)

REORGANIZING THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, who has been Chief Ordnance Officer with Pershing's army in France has been brought back to Washington to relieve Brig. Gen. Charles B. Wheeler as Acting Chief of Ordnance, who will in turn go to France for duty with the expeditionary force there.

This change is in line with the War Department's policy of obtaining men in responsible positions who are familiar with conditions as they exist at the front; and in no department are such men more important than that dealing with the supply of guns and ammunition.



Brig. Gen. C. B. Wheeler, Acting Chief of Ordnance. (© Clinedinst.)

This is not the first time that the Ordnance Department has been reorganized, for not so long ago General Wheeler succeeded General Crozier, who was appointed Chief of Ordnance in 1901 and who has several important inventions and improvements to his credit.

The Ordnance Department provides, preserves, distributes, and accounts for all the munitions of war required for the fortresses of the country, the armies in the field, and for the militia, and establishes and maintains arsenals and depots for their manufacture and safe-keeping.

These duties include that of determining the general principles of construction and of prescribing in detail the models and forms of all military weapons employed in war.

REVIVING PROSPERITY IN PALESTINE.

ELSEWHERE in this issue will be found photographs illustrating the campaign in Palestine and the occupation of Jerusalem. Some additional interesting details are given by a British newspaper correspondent.

"Although our occupation only dates four months back, everywhere there is evidence of reviving industry and prosperity. What has contributed more than anything else to immediate relief has been the employment of thousands of natives upon the repair of roads.

"Entire households work together in little groups breaking stone and drawing fair wages.

"Everybody realizes a new era has dawned for their land. The Bedouins can graze their flocks in peace and security and husbandmen can till the soil with the knowledge that they will not be robbed of the fruits of their labor. The roads which are being built solidly in every direction and the railway to Egypt will insure them vast disposal of their surplus yield and the means of satisfying their wants as regards imports."

THE FLANDERS OF THE BATTLEFRONTS.

CONSIDERING the very important part which Flanders has played in the present war, it is astonishing that so few people should know exactly what the name covers. Yet the main facts are very simple. "Vlaenderen," or "Vlaeland," both signifying "submerged land," were (and to a great extent still are) applied to the Belgian provinces of East and West Flanders and Brabant, to the southern portion of Dutch Zealand, and formerly also to the French Department of Le Nord.

Originally the district around Bruges (now the capital of West Flanders) and Sluis, called Vlandergau, was known as Flanders, but under the reign of several of the hereditary Counts of Flanders (nominally subject to the French Crown) the whole country governed by them came to be included under the same title. In the Middle Ages Flanders was a very powerful and al-

most independent principality, ruled by a succession of Counts.

Under Baldwin I., who received the district as a fief from his father-in-law in 864, the commercial and industrial importance of Flanders became very marked; while towns, such as Bruges, Ghent, and Antwerp, displayed a considerable amount of courage in resisting all excessive encroachments on their municipal independence.

Flemish autonomy came to an end with the entrance of Burgundian rule in 1384, but the people prospered until the country passed into the power of the united royal families of Spain and Austria. Philip the Second, of Spain, and his terrible General Alva reduced Flanders to a deplorable state, at the same time partitioning its territories. In 1795, with certain Belgian provinces, it was ceded to France; and these possessions remained in her power till 1815, when Belgium and Holland were united in the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In 1830 Belgium became an independent State. Flanders was now no more, except as a name of particular sections. As regards the present war, it is helpful to remember that the name Flanders covers a very large territory. Belgium, Holland and the Netherlands all have regions known by the name, but the Flanders of the battlefronts is the Flanders of Belgium.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, &C., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUG. 24, 1912, OF

Mid-Week Pictorial

Published weekly at New York, N. Y., for April 1, 1918.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: Before me, a Registered Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Adolph S. Ochs, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Publisher of MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, &c., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of Aug. 24, 1912, embodied in Section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher—Adolph S. Ochs, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Managing Editor—George W. Ochs Oakes, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.
Business Manager—George W. Ochs Oakes, The Times, Times Sq., New York City.

2. That the owners are:

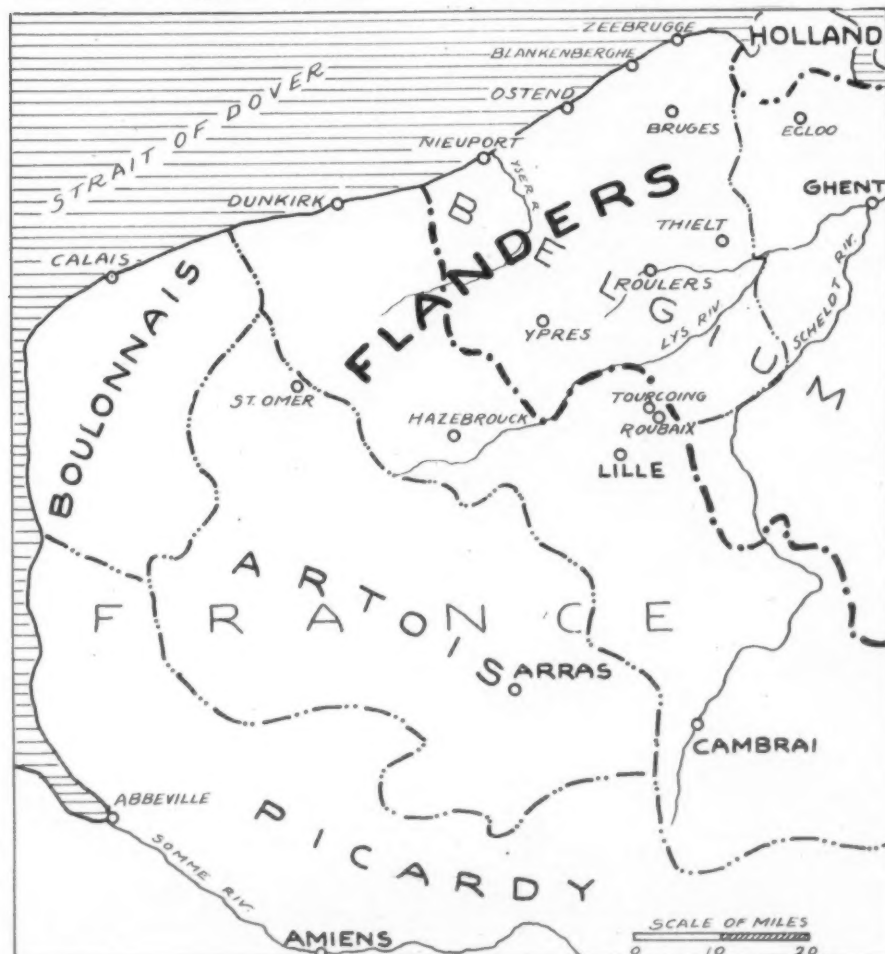
Owner—The New York Times Company.
Stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock:
Adolph S. Ochs, majority stockholder, The Times, New York City; Charles R. Miller, The Times, New York City; Elizabeth L. Cary, The Times, New York City; C. V. Van Anden, The Times, New York City; Louis Wiley, The Times, New York City; Estate of John Norris, The Times, New York City; Walter S. Sullivan, 154 East 74th St., New York City; John G. Agar, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Annie M. McClymonds, Morris Plains, N. J.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are:

New York Trust Company, New York City, Trustee for The New York Times Co. Sinking Fund.

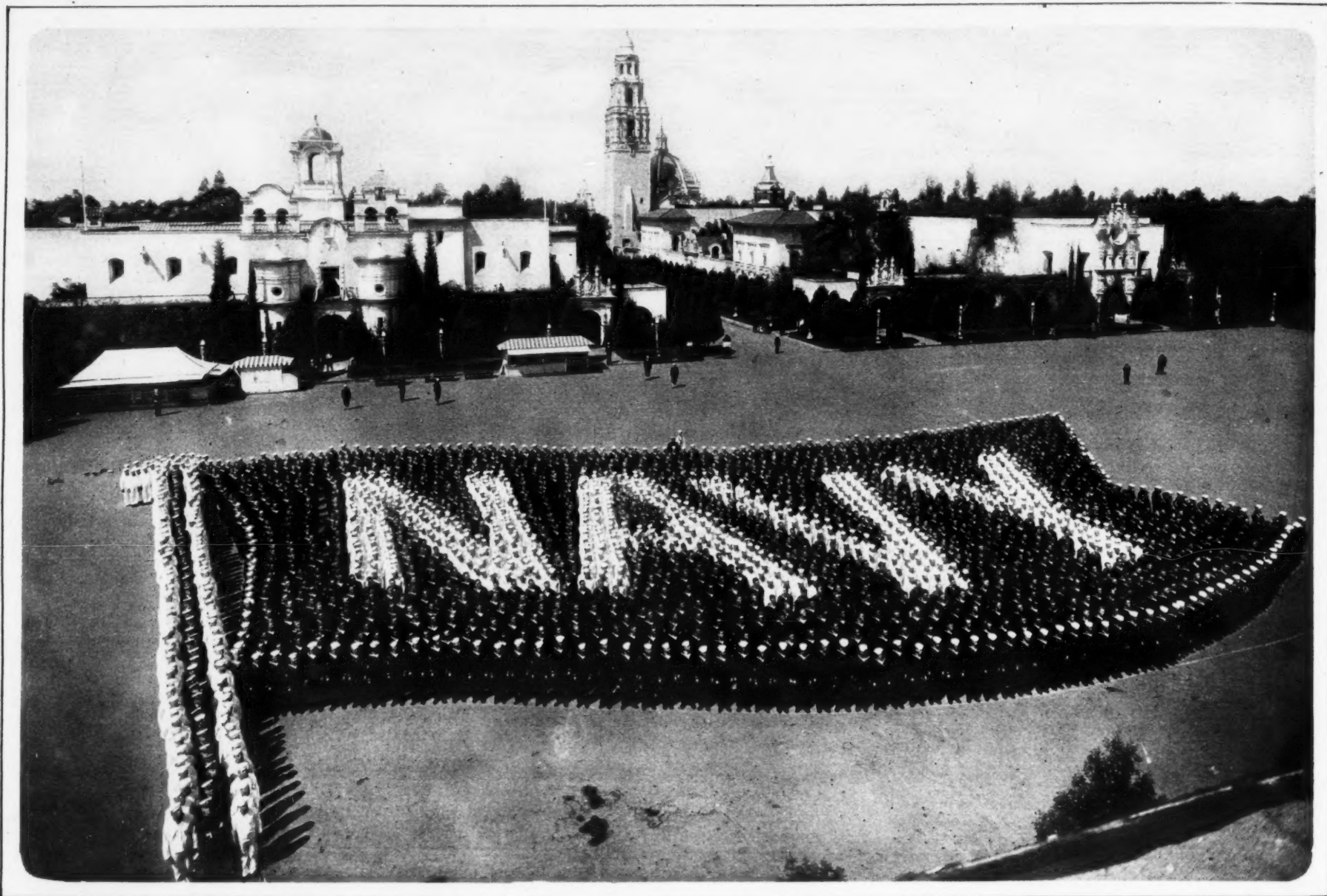
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as Trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such Trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders, who do not appear upon the books of the company as Trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of April, 1918.
[Seal] Geo. Elmer Livingston, Notary Public, Bronx Co., No. 44; registered Bronx County, No. 232; New York County, No. 172; New York Register's No. 10,142. Commission expires March 30, 1920.



Map Showing the Territory Formerly Known as Flanders, the Name Revived in the Present War to Distinguish It from Other Parts of Belgium.

New Fighting Men for the United States Army and the Navy



NAVAL RECRUITS IN THE TRAINING CAMP AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA, GROUPE TO FORM A LIVING FLAG.

(Photo Brown Bros.)



YOUNG NEW YORKERS CALLED UP IN THE SECOND DRAFT FOR THE NATIONAL ARMY LEAVING LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y., FOR CAMP UPTON.

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